JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security Department

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In cooperation with
the Employment and
Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

Washington Labor Market

Volume 9, Number 2 February 1985

HIGHLIGHTS

Unemployment Climbs to Usual Winter Level

The completion of thousands of holiday sales jobs in retail trade and winter cutbacks in such outdoor industries as logging and construction reduced employment in Washington State by 21,400 from December to January. The January 1985 total employment level, however, was 44,300, or 2.5 percent, higher than in January 1984. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment was credited with an even greater year-to-year advance. The job total in nonfarm payrolls rose 57,700 over the 12-month period led by gains of 9,600 in aerospace, 17,000 in services, 12,500 in trade, and 10,900 in government. The only troublesome areas as we begin a

	Jan. 1985* (Prel.)	Dec. 1984 (Rev.)	Jan. 1984
Civilian Labor Force	2,056,000	2,056,200	2,014,500
Total Employment	1,834,000	1,855,400	1,789,700
Total Unemployment	222,000	200,800	224,800
State Unemployment Rate	10.8	9.8	11.2
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	8.0	7.0	8.8

*These data represent alternative estimates of labor force conditions developed by the State Employment Security Department. They are more nearly comparable with data released in previous years than are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates developed for Federal program purposes. (Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.)

new year appear to be in the lumber, aluminum and shipbuilding industries.

Reflecting seasonal job losses, unemployment rose 21,200 from December to a mid-January total of 222,000. The jobless rate moved up from 9.8 percent in December to 10.8 percent in January, a normal increase between the two months. Compared with January 1984, unemployment was down 2,800 or four-tenths of a point.

Nationally, the jobless rate also rose a full point between December and January, from 7.0 to 8.0 percent. The national rate in January 1984 was 8.8 percent. (Data are not seasonally adjusted.)

1985 Outlook Promising

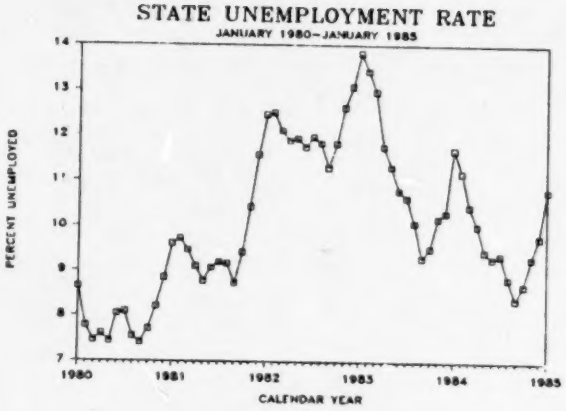
Economic indicators continue to point to a healthy economy in 1985. The U.S. Commerce Department's Index of Leading Indicators soared 1.7 percent in January to post its largest increase in 20 months. The January gain followed an increase of 0.6 percent in December and declines of 0.5 in November and 0.3 percent in October. Growth in the Gross National Product, the Commerce Department's measure of overall economic activity, was revised upward to 4.9 percent for the fourth quarter of 1984. The increase in the third quarter was a relatively weak 1.6 percent. The rebound resulted from a drop in interest rates last fall.

National housing starts, especially important to the Washington State economy, jumped 14.9 percent in January to post their largest increase since May 1983. Housing starts were estimated at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.83 million units in January, up from a revised 1.60 million units in December. The Commerce Department attributed the improvement to a drop in interest rates. Nationally, rates on conventional mortgages fell to 12.9 percent in early February, which was down from a peak of 14.7 percent in August. The National Association of Home Builders expects a strong housing industry this spring which would bode well for this state's depressed lumber industry. According to a recent survey, builders' sales expectations are the highest in eight years.

Public Confident About Early 1985 But Economists See Downturn in 1986

A survey released by the New York Stock Exchange recently found that by a two to one margin Americans feel economic growth will be at least as strong over the next six months as it was last year. A survey of business economists on the other hand, found that most expect a recession to begin by the end of 1986. However, many economists last year were predicting a recession beginning in 1985. Few now see a downturn this year. Eventually, of course, there will be another recession but whether it will begin in 1986 remains to be seen.

CHART 1

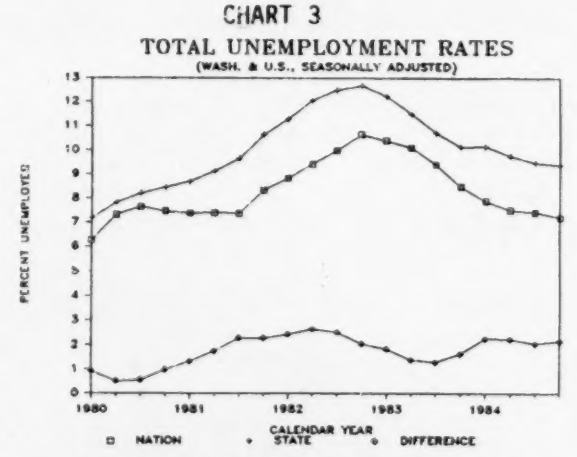


State Jobless Rate Moves Up to Usual Winter Level

CHART 2

Total Employment in State Up by More Than 40,000 Since Last Year

CHART 3



Gap Between State and National Jobless Rates Holds Steady

Monthly data in this chart are seasonally adjusted and aggregated into quarterly figures.

MANUFACTURING JOB DEVELOPMENTS

Manufacturing employment in Washington State slipped 2,000 from December to January but was up 9,600 over the year. The drop from December largely resulted from seasonal cutbacks in the lumber and food industries. Other transportation equipment employment also fell because of further curtailments in shipbuilding, but the loss was more than offset by growth in aerospace.

In the over-the-year comparison, aerospace added 9,600 to account for all of the net year-to-year gain in manufacturing employment. Several other industries posted healthy expansions, but they were offset by losses of 2,200 in other transportation equipment because of cutbacks in shipbuilding and a drop of 2,500 in the lumber industry. Credited with gains over the 12-month period were electrical and electronic equipment, up 1,300, and instruments, up 600. Other noteworthy expansions included printing-publishing, up 900; food products, up 500; and chemicals, up 400.

January Developments Mixed in Lumber Industry

The drop in the lumber industry of 900 in January was less than seasonally expected but that was only because the industry was already operating at an exceptionally low level. Developments during January were mixed, although the outlook brightened with housing starts up and some temporary recalls by the Weyerhaeuser Company. The number of families who can afford to purchase new homes increased because of higher incomes and the prevalence of adjustable-rate mortgages. Household income, adjusted for inflation, increased 8.5 percent in 1984. As a result about 26 million households, or 30 percent of the nation's total, had sufficient income to qualify for a conventional mortgage on an $80,000 house. This was the largest number to theoretically qualify since 1978, before mortgage interest rates began to climb sharply.

Some Lumber Workers Back Temporarily

In early Febraury the Weyerhaeuser Company reopened closed portions of its Aberdeen lumber mill, placing 110 workers back on the job. The reopening resulted from lumber orders from Japan. Late in February Weyerhaeuser announced they would recall 200 laid-off workers in Raymond and 156 in Pe Ell with the work lasting two to four months.

Weyerhaeuser Announces More Layoffs and Requests Wage Reductions

On the negative side, Champion International announced at the end of January that they would be closing their Ballard plywood plant permanently because of the age of the plant, its small size, and unfavorable market conditions. The plant was the oldest plywood manufacturing facility in operation and employed 215 workers. Adding to the layoffs, Weyerhaeuser announced that an additional 700 workers in the Longview-Cowlitz County area would be idled by May 1st. Already 125 people have been laid off at the Green Mountain Mill. Other developments included

a request by the Weyerhaeuser Company for concessions by the woodworkers union that included wage reductions ranging from $2.50 to $3.00 per hour. Weyerhaeuser stated that unless the union accepted substantial cuts in pay and benefits further layoffs would be inevitable.

Export lumber sales could be harmed when shipping rates to the Far East are doubled effective March 6, 1985. The rate change is expected to be especially hard on small mills specializing in producing lumber for export.

Aerospace Outlook Bright

Aerospace continued to boost the state's economy by adding 800 workers in January. The Boeing Company had earlier announced that it would add 3,000 workers at its Washington State facilities in 1985. Developments so far this year, are encouraging. In late February Boeing won a $1.2 billion contract from Saudi Arabia for a command, control, and communication system for radar planes. Boeing also received an order for four more 767-300 jets from Delta Air Lines in February. The planes are valued at about $60 million each. Boeing received a $177.7 million contract to convert existing missile silos in Wyoming to accommodate MX missles scheduled for deployment in 1986. About 200 Seattle area Boeing employees will be working on the contract at its peak in July. Another 400 workers will be employed at the silo sites.

Aluminum Down in March

Aluminum employment moved up 100 in January but the outlook for the industry is not encouraging. The Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) extended its discount rate to direct-service customers through June 30, 1985 and dropped its discount rate an additional one-tenth cent per kilowatt hour beginning March 1, 1985. The BPA had expected this action to save 1,000 jobs. At least two aluminum producers, however, found the reduction inadequate. The Commonwealth Aluminum Corp. cut the output of its Goldendale, Washington smelter from 170 to 110 tons effective March 1 and laid off 180 workers. The Aluminum Company of American (Alcoa) said it was cutting production by 11,000 tons at its Vancouver, Washington plant and laying off 30 employees. According to Alcoa the BPA rate to aluminum producers is 25 percent higher than the world average. At the same time the price of primary aluminum is unacceptably low according to Alcoa.

Tuna Threaten Fishermen--Effects Felt by Shipbuilding

A price war in canned tuna has further dimmed prospects for the Puget Sound shipbuilding industry which has already seen its workforce trimmed by 2,200 over the past 12 months. Low canned tuna prices have resulted in reduced prices to fishermen, a surplus of tuna boats and virtually no orders for new tuna boats. There is some hope for new repair work on Navy ships at private shipyards, however. The Navy announced in February that it would reduce employment at its own shipyards, including the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard at Bremerton, and send more of

its smaller overhaul jobs to private shipyards. Any job gain at private yards in Washington State, however, would probably be more than offset by losses at the Bremerton Shipyard. The Navy plans to reduce employment at eight of its shipyards across the nation by 5,100. Cutbacks for individual yards have not been determined as yet.

New Plant For Chehalis
150 New Jobs

PPG (Pittsburgh Glass) announced in early March that it would build a float-glass manufacturing plant near Chehalis. The plant will be the first float-glass plant in the Northwest. A major factor in choosing the site was its location, midway between the Seattle and Portland markets. The firm plans to begin production in early 1986. Approximately 150 workers will be employed at the plant.

Nonmanufacturing Industries

Santa's Helpers Laid-Off

Trade employment dropped sharply as usual between December and January. Retail payrolls were down 14,200 with the thousands of temporary holiday sales workers no longer on the job. Seasonal reductions, not necessarily related to the holiday period, also occurred at building material stores and restaurants. Both building activity and tourist business, of course, was at a low ebb in January.

Weather Drops Construction

Construction payrolls fell 4,600 in January but were up 4,400 from January 1984. Losses from December to January were weather related. Few new projects are planned to start in January because of the anticipation of adverse weather. Inclement weather itself, of course, forces layoffs on most ongoing outdoor projects. Street and highway work in January was at a near standstill because of subfreezing weather.

The outlook for a healthy construction industry this spring and summer depends on interest rates. Interest rates have declined over the past year and housing starts have increased as a result. Nonetheless interest rates can change rapidly.

Employment in the services group also declined seasonally in January. Agricultural services were lower, while the end of holiday-related business dropped employment at hotels-motels and at membership organizations. Services employment, however, was up a whopping 17,000 over the year at mid-January to lead all industries in job growth. Medical, business, and social services provided the largest number of new jobs in the services group over the year.

Seasonal factors also pushed employment lower in transportation, communications, and utilities between December and January. Employment in the group fell 2,400 over the month because of a normal decline in deliveries to both businesses and households following the holiday period. Employment in communications and utilities was stable.

Government added 1,900 jobs in January to offset some of the seasonal job losses in other industries. Most of the new jobs were in local government but state government employment also rose because of the start of a new legislative session. Federal civilian payrolls, however, dipped 600 with about one-half of the loss resulting from a seasonal decline in postal work.

Some Government Jobs To Be Dropped in 1985

While over the long term government civilian jobs will expand along with the population, the near-term outlook is clouded by Federal budget proposals and other developments. Losses in Federal civilian payrolls will occur in Bremerton because of the upcoming cutbacks at Navy shipyards mentioned earlier. In addition, timber relief legislation is likely to reduce the need for forestry workers. The legislation allows Federal timber purchasers to cancel their contracts for some high-priced timber purchased before 1982. The Forest Service will give priority to re-selling timber covered by their contracts over the next few years. Since the preparatory work on these sales has already been done, the Forest Service's workload will decline. The Service has estimated that it will need 500 to 550 fewer workers in Washington and Oregon because of the legislation. The planned streamlining of administrative services in the Forest Service is expected to reduce their workforce in the two-state area another 200 workers. The cutbacks will occur this year.

In addition to the anticipated reduction in Federal jobs, proposed Federal budget reductions for social programs and Revenue Sharing would cut state and local government jobs if adopted.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1967=100)

	INDEXES			PERCENT CHANGE			
				Year Ending		2 Months Ending	
	Jan 1984	Dec 1984	Jan 1985	Dec 1984	Jan 1985	Dec 1984	Jan 1985
U.S. City Average	305.2	315.5	316.1	4.0	3.6	0.1	0.3
Seattle-Everett	308.7	--	319.5	--	3.5	--	0.4

ESTIMATES REVISED

Resident civilian labor force, employment, and unemployment estimates for 1984 have been adjusted to 1984 average annual data from that portion of the national Current Population Survey conducted in this state. Estimates for 1970-1983 have also been revised. Tables containing the revised data are included in this report.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates for 1983 and 1984 have also been revised. Current nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates prepared by the Employment Security Department are based upon monthly reports received from approximately 5,600 cooperating establishments. While estimates prepared from these reports are timely, they lack the accuracy of our revised estimates. The revised estimates are based upon more complete data contained in tax returns received at later dates from establishments covered by the Washington State Employment Security Act and from reports on Federal civilian employment. Reports on covered and Federal civilian employment provide almost complete counts of nonagricultural wage and salary employment. The major exceptions to covered employment are railroad employment, employment in religious organizations, and at private, primary and secondary educational institutions. Most corporate officers are also excluded. Noncovered employment is estimated from a variety of sources--special surveys, relationships between covered and noncovered employment in the Current Population Survey, reports from individual employers, etc.

Each year estimates are updated to conform with the latest tax return data and the best available information on noncovered wage and salary employment. In 1983 estimates are based on tax return data for the entire year, while those for 1984 are based on tax data through March 1984. Tables containing the revised 1983 and 1984 nonagricultural wage and salary estimates are included in this report.

STATE OF WASHINGTON
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, 1983
(In Thousands) (Benchmark: March 1984)

1983
Revised

Industry	Annual 2/ Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL	1,585.1	1,528.3	1,531.0	1,546.6	1,571.5	1,584.0	1,613.7	1,584.6	1,585.0	1,625.6	1,620.3	1,615.6	1,615.4
Manufacturing	277.9	271.8	270.5	272.1	275.6	277.0	281.0	281.2	280.9	283.9	283.5	280.3	276.6
Durable Goods	192.4	190.9	190.1	190.5	192.3	192.3	193.7	194.5	191.8	192.4	194.3	194.1	192.3
Lumber & Wood Products	42.1	36.6	38.0	38.7	40.5	42.2	43.8	45.1	45.8	45.6	44.3	42.9	41.5
Furniture & Fixtures	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.0
Primary Metals	12.6	11.8	11.7	12.0	12.3	12.5	12.7	13.0	13.0	13.2	12.9 1/	13.2	13.1
Aluminum	8.1	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.1	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.3 1/	8.7	8.6
Fabricated Metals	9.3	9.0	8.8	8.9	8.8 1/	8.9 1/	9.3	9.5 1/	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.6	9.2
Machinery	25.5	25.3	25.2	25.1	25.5 1/	25.1 1/	25.2 1/	25.2 1/	25.5	25.6	26.0	26.1	26.3
Machinery (exc. electrical)	15.2	14.8	14.8	14.9	15.2 1/	14.7 1/	14.9 1/	15.0 1/	15.3	15.4	15.7	15.8	15.9
Electrical Equipment	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.4
Transportation Equipment	80.2	87.0	85.2	84.1	83.1	81.3 1/	80.0	78.4	74.0 1/	74.1 1/	77.4	78.7	78.6
Aerospace	64.9	70.4	68.9	67.6	66.6	65.5	64.2	63.3	62.6	62.4	62.3	62.7	62.8
Other Transportation Equip.	15.2	16.6	16.3	16.5	16.5	15.8 1/	15.8	15.1	11.4 1/	11.7 1/	15.1	16.0	15.8
Instruments & Related Prod.	9.4	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.7
Misc. Manufacturing Indus.	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.4
Nondurable Goods	85.4	80.9	80.4	81.6	83.3	84.7	87.3	86.7	89.1	91.5	89.2	86.2	84.3
Food & Kindred Products	31.1	28.0	27.8	28.6	30.0	30.9	33.0	31.5	33.7	35.4	34.0	30.9	28.9
Canned & Preserved Foods	10.8	8.9	8.5	8.7	9.9	10.3	12.4	11.0	12.9	14.2	13.6	10.8	8.9
Apparel & Allied Products	5.9	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.3
Paper & Allied Products	15.8	15.8	15.5	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1	16.3	15.9	15.8	15.9
Printing & Publishing	16.0	15.7	15.7	15.9	16.0	16.1	15.9	15.8	15.9	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	10.1	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.3
Other Nondurable Goods	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.7
Nonmanufacturing	1,307.3	1,256.5	1,260.5	1,274.5	1,295.9	1,307.0	1,332.7	1,303.4	1,304.1	1,341.7	1,336.8	1,335.3	1,338.8
Mining & Quarrying	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7
Construction	73.6	65.0	65.2	67.0	70.0	72.7	76.1	78.0	80.8 1/	82.0	79.3	74.9	72.7
Transp., Comm., & Utilities	87.7	84.5	84.5	84.8	86.8	87.2	89.0	90.2	85.5 1/	91.8 1/	90.1	89.2 1/	89.3 1/
Trade	392.4	375.0	372.6	376.7	384.8	390.1	398.8	397.5	401.1 1/	406.1	398.5 1/	401.1 1/	406.4
Wholesale Trade	100.0	94.2	94.9	96.4	98.4	98.7	102.0	101.4	102.7	105.3	103.0	101.7	101.3
Retail Trade	292.4	280.8	277.7	280.3	286.4	291.4	296.8	296.1	298.4 1/	300.8	295.5 1/	299.4 1/	305.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	92.0	89.2	89.6	90.2	91.5	92.0	93.0	93.3	93.7	94.1	92.5	92.5	92.8
Services & Miscellaneous	331.7	317.0	319.6	324.0	328.9	329.7	334.0	332.8	335.7	343.6	338.5	337.5	339.5
Government	327.0	323.4	326.6	329.3	331.3	332.6	339.1	308.8	304.3	321.2 1/	335.0	337.3	335.4
Federal	67.6	65.9	65.6	66.8	67.3	67.4	68.6	69.3	69.1	68.6	67.8	67.5	67.4
State & Local	259.4	257.5	261.0	262.5	264.0	265.2	270.5	239.5	235.2	252.6 1/	267.2	269.8	268.0
Education	138.8	141.4	144.5	145.0	145.1	145.5	145.1	112.6	109.8	129.6 1/	146.7	150.6	149.1
Workers in Labor-Management Disputes	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.9	9.5	5.1	0.8	1.1	0.3

1/ Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.
2/ Detail may not add due to rounding.

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NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, 1984
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1984
Preliminary

Industry	Annual 2/ Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL	1,640.4	1,579.5	1,591.7	1,612.6	1,625.6	1,643.1	1,663.4	1,639.9	1,649.2	1,671.8	1,673.6	1,670.2	1,663.7
Manufacturing	284.8	272.6	276.8	279.8	281.9	284.8	287.3	286.9	291.0	292.3	291.3	288.8	284.2
Durable Goods	197.8	190.0	193.3	196.0	196.6	198.1	198.8	198.8	200.3	201.3	201.0	201.1	198.4
Lumber & Wood Products	40.6	39.2	40.3	40.9	41.4	42.1 1/	42.4	41.7	41.4	41.0	40.0	39.2	37.6
Furniture & Fixtures	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	6.4	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.3
Primary Metals	13.2	13.1	13.4	13.6	13.5	13.4	13.1	13.2	13.0	13.1	13.0	12.9	12.8
Aluminum	8.6	8.6	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Fabricated Metal Products	9.7	9.0	9.2	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.0	9.5
Machinery	27.8	26.7	27.5	27.9	28.0	28.2	27.9	27.7	27.9	28.0	28.1	27.9	27.8
Machinery (exc. electrical)	16.4	16.1	16.7	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.5	16.1	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.0	15.9
Electrical Equipment	11.4	10.6	10.8	11.0	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.6	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.9
Transportation Equipment	82.2	79.0	79.7	80.4	80.3	80.6	81.0	81.6	83.1	84.0	84.8	86.1	86.0
Aerospace	66.7	62.9	63.4	63.9	64.2	64.6	65.5	66.5	67.9	68.9	70.0	71.3	71.7
Other Transportation Equip.	15.5	16.1	16.3	16.5	16.1	16.0	15.5	15.1	15.2	15.1	14.8	14.8	14.3
Instruments & Related Prod.	10.1	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.4
Misc. Manufacturing Indus.	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6
Nondurable Goods	87.0	82.6	83.5	83.8	85.3	86.7	88.5	88.1	90.7	91.0	90.3	87.7	85.8
Food & Kindred Products	30.4	27.5	28.4	28.4	29.3	30.2	31.1	31.0	33.2	34.0	33.4	30.4	28.5
Canned & Preserved Foods	10.8	8.1	9.1	9.0	10.0	10.9	11.5	10.8	12.6	13.9	13.5	10.7	9.0
Apparel & Allied Products	6.3	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4
Paper & Allied Products	16.1	15.9	15.7	15.9	16.0	16.0	16.3	16.7	16.7	16.0 1/	15.7 1/	16.0	16.1
Printing & Publishing	16.6	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.5	16.7	16.6	16.7	16.7	17.0	17.2	17.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	10.5	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.3	10.3	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.7
Other Nondurable Goods	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.9 1/	7.0 1/	7.1 1/	7.2 1/	7.2 1/	7.4	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.9
Nonmanufacturing	1,355.6	1,306.9	1,314.9	1,332.8	1,343.7	1,358.3	1,376.1	1,353.0	1,358.2	1,379.5	1,382.3	1,381.4	1,379.5
Mining & Quarrying	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6
Construction	76.6	66.5	68.4	72.3	73.2	75.7	80.2	81.8	83.2	83.6	81.1	78.2	75.5
Transp., Comm., & Utilities	90.1	86.8	86.9	88.0	88.6	89.8	91.3	92.1	92.3	92.6	91.3	90.9	90.7
Trade	403.1	388.2	395.7	391.1	395.4	400.4	407.9	408.1	409.2	412.6	409.5	412.2	416.5
Wholesale Trade	102.2	97.9	98.9	100.1	100.8	101.4	103.1	104.1	103.8	105.4	104.6	103.4	102.6
Retail Trade	300.9	290.3	286.8	291.0	294.6	299.0	304.8	304.0	305.4	307.2	304.9	308.8	313.9
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	94.5	92.5	92.6	93.3	93.9	94.6	95.6	95.8	95.8	95.5	94.6	94.7	94.9
Services & Miscellaneous	349.6	334.5	339.1	344.0	347.8	350.2	353.6	351.8	353.3	357.5	355.4	354.0	354.4
Government	339.0	335.9	339.7	341.6	342.3	345.0	344.8	320.6	321.6	335.0	347.6	348.7	344.9
Federal	69.0	66.9	67.1	67.0	67.8	68.5	69.5	70.8	71.3	69.9	69.8	69.5	69.4
State & Local	270.0	269.0	272.6	274.6	274.5	276.5	275.3	249.8	250.3	265.1	277.8	279.2	275.5
Education	145.2	149.8	153.0	154.1	152.9	153.9	149.7	115.5	114.8	137.1	153.7	155.2	152.8
Workers in Labor-Management Disputes	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0

1/ Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.
2/ Detail may not add due to rounding.

Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in Washington State, 1970-1984 1/
(In Thousands)

	Annual Average 2/	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1976													
Civilian Labor Force	1,621.0	1,555.4	1,559.3	1,584.1	1,597.2	1,626.8	1,665.6	1,657.4	1,648.5	1,652.7	1,652.1	1,629.0	1,623.9
Total employment*	1,481.0	1,394.9	1,406.4	1,431.6	1,455.2	1,495.5	1,529.2	1,518.2	1,514.8	1,524.3	1,526.2	1,493.7	1,482.0
Total unemployment*	140.0	160.5	152.9	152.5	142.0	131.3	136.4	139.2	133.7	128.4	125.9	135.3	141.9
Percent of Labor Force	8.7	10.3	9.8	9.6	8.9	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.6	8.3	8.7
1975													
Civilian Labor Force	1,561.0	1,480.7	1,504.4	1,531.6	1,541.1	1,571.5	1,622.1	1,601.2	1,594.9	1,593.8	1,568.9	1,563.4	1,558.2
Total employment*	1,412.0	1,355.1	1,355.1	1,378.3	1,398.1	1,427.8	1,459.8	1,439.3	1,439.3	1,443.9	1,428.3	1,414.1	1,404.7
Total unemployment*	149.0	125.6	149.3	153.3	143.0	143.7	162.3	161.9	155.6	149.9	140.6	149.3	153.5
Percent of Labor Force	9.5	8.5	9.9	10.0	9.3	9.1	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.0	9.6	9.9
1974													
Civilian Labor Force	1,529.0	1,455.0	1,469.9	1,489.4	1,510.9	1,543.4	1,590.7	1,591.6	1,566.1	1,565.7	1,543.9	1,516.2	1,505.3
Total employment*	1,420.0	1,325.9	1,345.0	1,370.4	1,401.7	1,443.2	1,480.4	1,481.3	1,462.5	1,468.7	1,450.8	1,414.1	1,396.0
Total unemployment*	109.0	129.1	124.9	119.0	109.2	100.2	110.3	110.3	103.6	97.0	93.1	102.1	109.3
Percent of Labor Force	7.2	8.9	8.5	8.0	7.2	6.5	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.2	6.0	6.7	7.3
1973													
Civilian Labor Force	1,484.0	1,406.3	1,423.3	1,450.7	1,463.9	1,489.9	1,547.2	1,524.1	1,515.1	1,520.7	1,497.8	1,484.1	1,484.6
Total employment*	1,367.0	1,270.5	1,296.7	1,328.9	1,353.3	1,384.9	1,427.7	1,404.8	1,399.0	1,409.3	1,390.5	1,370.8	1,367.6
Total unemployment*	117.0	135.8	126.6	121.8	110.6	105.0	119.5	119.3	116.1	111.4	107.3	113.3	117.0
Percent of Labor Force	7.9	9.7	8.9	8.4	7.6	7.0	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.6	7.9
1972													
Civilian Labor Force	1,434.0	1,371.6	1,393.9	1,401.6	1,420.0	1,445.2	1,498.6	1,476.2	1,466.5	1,446.2	1,430.0	1,425.6	1,432.7
Total employment*	1,297.0	1,216.8	1,227.8	1,257.4	1,279.5	1,313.5	1,352.0	1,334.4	1,336.7	1,325.2	1,315.5	1,307.2	1,297.9
Total unemployment*	137.0	154.8	166.1	144.2	140.5	131.7	146.6	141.8	129.8	121.0	114.5	118.4	134.8
Percent of Labor Force	9.5	11.3	11.9	10.3	9.9	9.1	9.8	9.6	8.9	8.4	8.0	8.3	9.4
1971													
Civilian Labor Force	1,401.0	1,357.9	1,370.8	1,371.6	1,388.0	1,398.3	1,462.7	1,440.1	1,431.4	1,421.1	1,398.0	1,382.8	1,389.0
Total employment*	1,259.0	1,197.7	1,212.1	1,222.1	1,245.7	1,265.2	1,312.0	1,290.3	1,293.6	1,290.3	1,271.4	1,253.0	1,254.5
Total unemployment*	142.0	160.2	158.7	149.5	142.3	133.1	150.7	149.8	137.8	130.8	126.6	129.8	134.5
Percent of Labor Force	10.1	11.8	11.6	10.9	10.3	9.5	10.3	10.4	9.6	9.2	9.1	9.4	9.7
1970													
Civilian Labor Force	1,415.0	1,376.9	1,388.1	1,402.4	1,391.8	1,414.5	1,470.2	1,454.1	1,444.9	1,442.7	1,408.6	1,394.4	1,391.3
Total employment*	1,285.0	1,270.9	1,270.4	1,280.5	1,283.7	1,300.2	1,331.9	1,311.9	1,304.3	1,304.5	1,272.8	1,249.5	1,239.4
Total unemployment*	130.0	106.0	117.7	121.9	108.1	114.3	138.3	142.2	140.6	138.2	135.8	144.9	151.9
Percent of Labor Force	9.2	7.7	8.5	8.7	7.8	8.1	9.4	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.6	10.4	10.9

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration.
2/ Average annual data are from the Current Population Survey. Detail may not add due to rounding.
* Official CPS benchmark estimates

State of Washington
Employment Security Department
Research and Analysis Branch
Olympia, Washington

Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in Washington State, 1970-1984 1/
(In Thousands)

	Annual Average 2/	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1984													
Civilian Labor Force	2,053.0	2,014.5	2,021.1	2,030.0	2,044.7	2,067.1	2,096.6	2,063.2	2,055.2	2,054.7	2,078.4	2,054.4	2,056.2
Total employment*	1,859.0	1,789.7	1,802.9	1,826.1	1,846.8	1,878.0	1,909.3	1,874.5	1,875.8	1,885.7	1,899.0	1,864.9	1,855.4
Total unemployment*	194.0	224.8	218.2	203.9	197.9	189.1	187.3	188.7	179.4	169.0	179.4	189.5	200.8
Percent of Labor Force	9.5	11.2	10.8	10.0	9.7	9.1	8.9	9.1	8.7	8.2	8.6	9.2	9.8
1983													
Civilian Labor Force	2,069.0	2,005.0	2,018.2	2,047.4	2,065.1	2,079.8	2,135.6	2,088.4	2,092.3	2,100.7	2,080.7	2,060.2	2,054.5
Total employment*	1,838.0	1,731.4	1,745.3	1,779.5	1,819.7	1,845.7	1,910.1	1,865.5	1,874.8	1,906.9	1,884.4	1,851.5	1,841.1
Total unemployment*	231.0	273.6	272.9	267.9	245.4	234.1	225.5	222.9	217.5	193.8	196.3	208.7	213.4
Percent of Labor Force	11.2	13.6	13.5	13.1	11.9	11.3	10.6	10.7	10.4	9.2	9.4	10.1	10.4
1982													
Civilian Labor Force	2,024.0	1,971.8	1,983.3	2,005.0	2,018.4	2,041.3	2,067.5	2,037.2	2,030.3	2,043.3	2,040.6	2,022.0	2,027.1
Total employment*	1,779.0	1,725.8	1,734.9	1,762.1	1,778.3	1,797.4	1,824.5	1,793.1	1,789.9	1,812.6	1,799.5	1,767.2	1,762.6
Total unemployment*	245.0	246.0	248.4	242.9	240.1	243.9	243.0	244.1	240.4	230.7	241.1	254.8	264.5
Percent of Labor Force	12.1	12.5	12.5	12.1	11.9	11.9	11.8	12.0	11.8	11.3	11.8	12.6	13.1
1981													
Civilian Labor Force	1,996.0	1,966.5	1,974.2	1,986.7	1,995.0	2,006.4	2,042.7	2,011.7	2,001.9	2,010.0	1,998.7	1,971.8	1,986.4
Total employment*	1,806.0	1,778.0	1,782.6	1,798.8	1,813.3	1,830.0	1,857.3	1,826.6	1,818.3	1,834.2	1,810.5	1,765.9	1,756.4
Total unemployment*	190.0	188.5	191.6	187.9	181.7	176.4	185.4	185.1	183.6	175.8	188.2	205.9	230.0
Percent of Labor Force	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.5	9.1	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.2	8.7	9.4	10.4	11.6
1980													
Civilian Labor Force	1,984.0	1,937.8	1,945.6	1,967.0	1,981.7	1,998.1	2,032.9	1,995.5	1,980.8	1,997.4	1,998.3	1,982.2	1,990.7
Total employment*	1,828.0	1,770.8	1,794.7	1,821.0	1,831.6	1,850.2	1,870.2	1,834.9	1,832.2	1,850.0	1,844.8	1,820.2	1,815.3
Total unemployment*	156.0	167.0	150.9	146.0	150.1	147.9	162.7	160.6	148.6	147.4	153.5	162.0	175.4
Percent of Labor Force	7.9	8.6	7.8	7.4	7.6	7.4	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.4	7.7	8.2	8.8
1979													
Civilian Labor Force	1,937.0	1,841.8	1,855.8	1,887.8	1,911.4	1,945.3	2,006.9	1,974.4	1,966.6	1,993.1	1,972.7	1,938.9	1,949.3
Total employment*	1,806.0	1,689.7	1,713.3	1,753.4	1,783.4	1,824.9	1,877.0	1,844.8	1,846.9	1,876.2	1,851.4	1,810.5	1,800.5
Total unemployment*	131.0	152.1	142.5	134.4	128.0	120.4	129.9	129.6	119.7	116.9	121.3	128.4	148.8
Percent of Labor Force	6.8	8.3	7.7	7.1	6.7	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.6	7.6
1978													
Civilian Labor Force	1,808.0	1,707.8	1,723.5	1,757.8	1,779.2	1,814.5	1,862.8	1,831.7	1,829.6	1,846.5	1,845.6	1,840.0	1,857.1
Total employment*	1,684.0	1,556.6	1,582.2	1,624.3	1,655.5	1,694.8	1,737.8	1,715.2	1,715.7	1,736.7	1,739.2	1,722.3	1,727.7
Total unemployment*	124.0	151.2	141.3	133.5	123.7	119.7	125.0	116.5	113.9	109.8	106.4	117.7	129.4
Percent of Labor Force	6.9	8.9	8.2	7.6	7.0	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.8	6.4	7.0
1977													
Civilian Labor Force	1,692.0	1,607.0	1,625.1	1,647.3	1,666.7	1,687.1	1,733.9	1,725.1	1,729.1	1,731.5	1,730.7	1,707.0	1,713.5
Total employment*	1,544.0	1,446.0	1,457.8	1,481.3	1,511.9	1,536.6	1,581.7	1,570.7	1,581.0	1,599.0	1,603.4	1,577.1	1,581.5
Total unemployment*	148.0	161.0	167.3	166.0	154.8	150.5	152.2	154.4	148.1	132.5	127.3	129.9	132.0
Percent of Labor Force	8.8	10.0	10.3	10.1	9.3	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.6	7.7	7.4	7.6	7.7

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/
(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Jan. 1985 (Prel.)	Dec. 1984 (Rev.)	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1984	Change Dec. 84 to Jan. 85	Change Jan. 84 to Jan. 85
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	1,637.2	1,663.7	1,579.5	1,615.4	-26.5	57.7
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	282.2	284.2	272.6	276.6	-2.0	9.6
Durable Goods	197.3	198.4	190.0	192.3	-1.1	7.3
Lumber & Wood Products	36.7	37.6	39.2	41.5	-0.9	-2.5
Furniture & Fixtures	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.5	-0.1	0.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	6.1	6.3	5.7	6.0	-0.2	0.4
Primary Metals Industries	12.9	12.8	13.1	13.1	0.1	-0.2
Aluminum Prod. & Processing	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.6	0.1	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	9.2	9.5	9.0	9.2	-0.3	0.2
Machinery	27.8	27.8	26.7	26.3	0.0	1.1
Machinery (exc. electrical)	15.9	15.9	16.1	15.9	0.0	-0.2
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	11.9	11.9	10.6	10.4	0.0	1.3
Transportation Equipment	86.4	86.0	79.0	78.6	0.4	7.4
Aerospace	72.5	71.7	62.9	62.8	0.8	9.6
Other Transportation Equip.	13.9	14.3	16.1	15.8	-0.4	-2.2
Instruments & Related Prod.	10.4	10.4	9.8	9.7	0.0	0.6
Misc. Manufacturing Indus.	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.4	-0.1	0.2
Nondurable Goods	84.9	85.8	82.6	84.3	-0.9	2.3
Food & Kindred Products	28.0	28.5	27.5	28.9	-0.5	0.5
Canned & Preserved Foods	9.0	9.0	8.1	8.9	0.0	0.9
Apparel & Other Text. Products	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.3	-0.1	0.3
Paper & Allied Products	16.0	16.1	15.9	15.9	-0.1	0.1
Printing & Publishing	17.0	17.2	16.1	16.2	-0.2	0.9
Chemicals & Allied Products	10.6	10.7	10.2	10.3	-0.1	0.4
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.7	0.1	0.1
MINING & QUARRYING	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	-0.1	0.0
Construction	70.9	75.5	66.5	72.7	-4.6	4.4
Transp. & Public Utilities	88.3	90.7	86.8	89.3	-2.4	1.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	400.7	416.5	388.2	406.4	-15.8	12.5
Wholesale Trade	101.0	102.6	97.9	101.3	-1.6	3.1
Retail Trade	299.7	313.9	290.3	305.1	-14.2	9.4
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	94.3	94.9	92.5	92.8	-0.6	1.8
Services	351.5	354.4	334.5	339.5	-2.9	17.0
Government	346.8	344.9	335.9	335.4	1.9	10.9
Federal	68.8	69.4	66.9	67.4	-0.6	1.9
State & Local	278.0	275.5	269.0	268.0	2.5	9.0
Education	152.9	152.8	149.8	149.1	0.1	3.1
Workers in Labor Management Disputes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, petroleum and refining and related products, and leather products.

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

March 13, 1985
Benchmark 1984

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	January 1985 Preliminary 1/				December 1984 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total	2,064,700	1,841,700	223,100	10.8	2,056,200	1,855,400	200,800	9.8
Bellingham MSA	50,100	43,600	6,500	12.9	48,900	43,100	5,800	11.9
Bremerton MSA	65,100	60,200	4,900	7.6	65,300	60,600	4,700	7.2
Olympia MSA	60,700	54,400	6,300	10.3	60,200	54,300	5,900	9.8
Seattle PMSA	937,100	858,300	78,800	8.4	930,600	860,100	70,500	7.6
King County	733,800	675,200	58,600	8.0	729,700	676,600	53,200	7.3
Snohomish County	203,300	183,100	20,200	9.9	200,900	183,500	17,300	8.6
Spokane MSA	159,800	143,300	16,500	10.3	160,100	145,800	14,300	8.9
Tacoma PMSA	196,300	175,600	20,700	10.5	196,100	176,200	19,900	10.1
Tri-Cities MSA 2/	70,400	60,600	9,800	13.9	69,200	60,200	9,000	13.0
Vancouver MSA	93,400	84,200	9,200	9.8	92,300	83,400	8,900	9.6
Yakima MSA	76,600	62,300	14,300	18.6	81,400	68,900	12,500	15.4
Adams	6,460	5,430	1,030	16.0	6,000	5,170	830	13.8
Asotin	8,350	7,370	980	11.7	8,140	7,370	770	9.5
Clallam	19,450	16,020	3,430	17.6	19,670	16,860	2,810	14.3
Columbia	1,710	1,320	390	22.8	1,510	1,270	240	15.9
Cowlitz	32,920	28,510	4,410	13.4	32,800	28,560	4,240	12.9
Ferry	2,450	2,020	430	17.7	2,420	2,050	370	15.3
Garfield	1,010	880	130	12.7	940	860	80	8.5
Grant	20,860	17,370	3,490	16.7	20,550	17,420	3,130	15.2
Grays Harbor	29,470	24,190	5,280	17.9	29,280	24,490	4,790	16.4
Island	15,300	13,700	1,600	10.4	15,310	13,900	1,410	9.2
Jefferson	6,560	5,660	900	13.7	6,540	5,730	810	12.4
Kittitas	10,980	9,280	1,700	15.5	10,670	9,230	1,440	13.5
Klickitat	7,000	5,540	1,460	20.9	6,900	5,720	1,180	17.1
Lewis	23,920	19,550	4,370	18.3	23,670	19,580	4,090	17.3
Lincoln	3,640	3,380	260	7.2	3,670	3,420	250	6.8
Mason	11,030	9,390	1,640	14.8	10,940	9,640	1,300	11.9
Okanogan	14,260	10,900	3,360	23.8	13,700	10,870	2,830	20.7
Pacific	7,070	5,350	1,720	24.3	7,180	5,340	1,840	25.6
Pend Oreille	4,070	3,410	660	16.3	4,100	3,400	700	17.1
San Juan	3,670	3,240	430	11.8	3,710	3,380	330	8.9
Skagit	32,740	26,720	6,020	18.4	32,240	27,020	5,220	16.2
Skamania	2,690	1,830	860	32.1	2,640	1,980	660	25.0
Stevens	11,240	9,220	2,020	18.0	11,270	9,490	1,780	15.8
Wahkiakum	1,190	890	300	24.9	1,070	860	210	19.6
Walla Walla	24,580	21,480	3,100	12.6	24,290	21,670	2,620	10.8
Wenatchee Labor Area 3/	37,250	31,710	5,540	14.9	37,370	32,620	4,760	12.7
Whitman	15,480	14,810	670	4.4	15,560	14,970	590	3.8

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.
2/ Includes Benton and Franklin counties.
3/ Includes Chelan and Douglas counties.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

Washington State
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

Date: February 28, 1985
Benchmark: 1984

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	January 1985 Preliminary 3/				December 1984 Revised				January 1984 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,056,000	1,834,000	222,000	10.8	2,056,200	1,855,400	200,800	9.8	2,014,500	1,789,700	224,800	11.2
Bellingham MSA	49,800	43,400	6,400	12.9	48,900	43,100	5,800	11.9	50,400	43,800	6,600	13.1
Bremerton MSA	64,900	60,000	4,900	7.6	65,300	60,600	4,700	7.2	63,800	59,100	4,700	7.4
Olympia MSA	60,300	54,100	6,200	10.3	60,200	54,300	5,900	9.8	58,800	52,500	6,300	10.7
Seattle PMSA	933,200	854,800	78,400	8.4	930,600	860,100	70,500	7.6	890,700	814,300	76,400	8.6
Spokane MSA	159,100	142,700	16,400	10.3	160,100	145,800	14,300	8.9	154,600	140,000	14,600	9.4
Tacoma PMSA	195,400	174,800	20,600	10.5	196,100	176,200	19,900	10.1	190,000	169,400	20,600	10.8
Tri-Cities MSA 2/	70,100	60,300	9,800	14.0	69,200	60,200	9,000	13.0	73,600	62,200	11,400	15.5
Vancouver MSA	92,900	83,800	9,100	9.8	92,300	83,400	8,900	9.6	92,100	81,800	10,300	11.2
Yakima MSA	76,300	62,100	14,200	18.6	81,400	68,900	12,500	15.4	82,600	65,500	17,100	20.7
Adams	6,430	5,400	1,030	16.0	6,000	5,170	830	13.8	7,200	5,900	1,200	16.7
Asotin	8,310	7,340	970	11.7	8,140	7,370	770	9.5				
Clallam	19,370	15,960	3,410	17.6	19,670	16,860	2,810	14.3	19,500	15,700	3,800	19.5
Columbia	1,700	1,310	390	22.9	1,510	1,270	240	15.9	1,900	1,400	500	26.3
Cowlitz	32,780	28,390	4,390	13.4	32,800	28,560	4,240	12.9	32,700	28,100	4,600	14.1
Ferry	2,440	2,010	430	17.6	2,420	2,050	370	15.3	2,500	2,100	400	16.0
Garfield	1,000	870	130	13.0	940	860	80	8.5	1,100	1,000	100	9.1
Grant	20,770	17,300	3,470	16.7	20,550	17,420	3,130	15.2	22,000	17,700	4,300	19.5
Grays Harbor	29,350	24,090	5,260	17.9	29,280	24,490	4,790	16.4	29,000	24,400	4,600	15.9
Island	15,230	13,640	1,590	10.4	15,310	13,900	1,410	9.2	15,000	13,400	1,600	10.7
Jefferson	6,540	5,640	900	13.8	6,540	5,730	810	12.4	6,400	5,600	800	12.5
Kittitas	10,930	9,240	1,690	15.5	10,670	9,230	1,440	13.5	11,200	9,300	1,900	17.0
Klickitat	6,980	5,520	1,460	20.9	6,900	5,720	1,180	17.1	6,900	5,300	1,600	23.2
Lewis	23,810	19,460	4,350	18.3	23,670	19,580	4,090	17.3	23,600	19,700	3,900	16.5
Lincoln	3,630	3,370	260	7.2	3,670	3,420	250	6.8	4,300	3,900	400	9.3
Mason	10,980	9,350	1,630	14.8	10,940	9,640	1,300	11.9	11,000	9,400	1,600	14.5
Okanogan	14,200	10,850	3,350	23.6	13,700	10,870	2,830	20.7	14,900	11,800	3,100	20.8
Pacific	7,040	5,330	1,710	24.3	7,180	5,340	1,840	25.6	6,800	5,700	1,100	16.2
Pend Oreille	4,060	3,400	660	16.3	4,100	3,400	700	17.1	4,100	3,400	700	17.1
San Juan	3,660	3,230	430	11.7	3,710	3,380	330	8.9	3,500	3,100	400	11.4
Skagit	32,600	26,610	5,990	18.4	32,240	27,020	5,220	16.2	32,900	26,700	6,200	18.8
Skamania	2,680	1,820	860	32.1	2,640	1,980	660	25.0	2,800	1,900	900	32.1
Stevens	11,190	9,180	2,010	18.0	11,270	9,490	1,780	15.8	11,800	9,700	2,100	17.8
Wahkiakum	1,180	890	290	24.6	1,070	860	210	19.6	1,300	1,000	300	23.1
Walla Walla	24,470	21,390	3,080	12.6	24,290	21,670	2,620	10.8	25,000	21,900	3,100	12.4
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	37,090	31,580	5,510	14.9	37,380	32,620	4,760	12.7	36,600	30,500	6,100	16.7
Whitman	15,410	14,740	670	4.3	15,560	14,970	590	3.8	16,100	15,500	600	3.7

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.

2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin Counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.

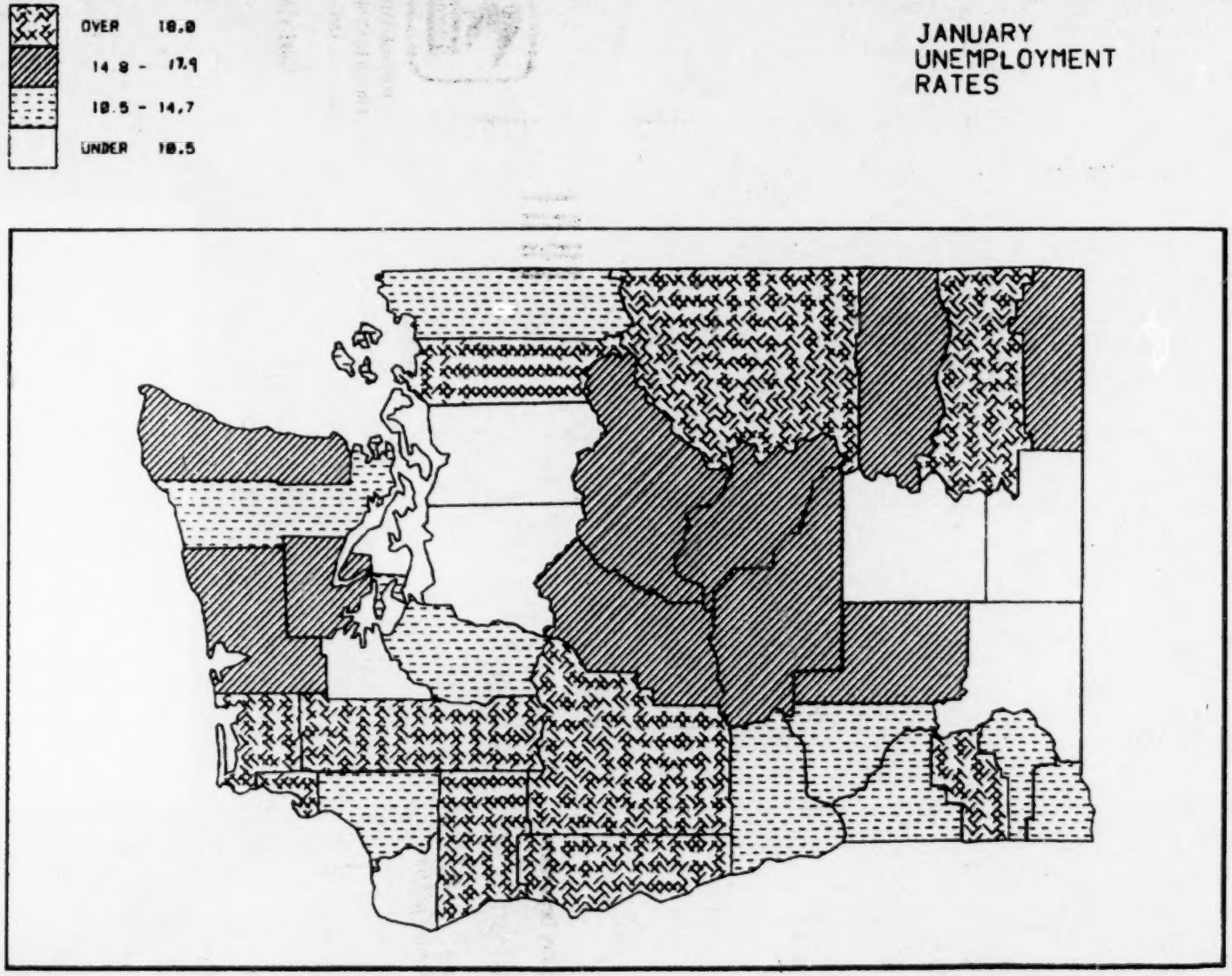
3/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series. Official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates, which must be used for Federal program purposes, are available upon request.

Research and Analysis Branch

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES. STATE OF WASHINGTON

	JAN. 1985 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		JAN 1985	DEC 1985	JAN 1984	JAN 1984	DEC 1985	JAN 1984	JAN 1985	DEC 1985	JAN 1984
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES *	175.800	$445.43	$455.52	$448.53	38.3	39.0	38.7	$11.63	$11.68	$11.59
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber & wood products.....	33.200	410.73	399.09	416.60	35.5	35.1	36.9	11.57	11.37	11.29
Primary metal industries.....	9.900	542.34	546.48	532.46	39.3	39.4	39.5	13.80	13.87	13.48
Fabricated metal products.....	7.800	450.65	450.80	453.19	39.6	39.2	38.9	11.38	11.50	11.65
Machinery.....	16.900	341.69	371.33	400.57	36.9	39.8	39.7	9.26	9.33	10.09
Food & kindred products.....	21.400	361.35	371.13	383.42	37.1	38.3	38.0	9.74	9.69	10.09
Chemicals & allied products...	5.100	550.25	560.58	530.04	42.1	42.5	42.0	13.26	13.19	12.62
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction.....	40.500	588.45	574.11	600.04	35.3	34.9	36.0	16.67	16.45	16.89
Wholesale and retail trade....	250.200	300.59	321.02	300.11	33.0	35.6	33.6	9.13	9.04	9.17

* Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not fully reflect the official U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages". While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earnings data.


OVER 18.0
14.8 - 17.9
10.5 - 14.7
UNDER 10.5
JANUARY
UNEMPLOYMENT
RATES